

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1897.

THE PROSPECT.

Senator Wm. E. Chandler gave to the World's correspondent in Washington, on November 20th, his forecast of the action of Congress during the present session. The Senator is, it is well known, one of the wheel horses in the annexation movement. We presume the report is correct, although we have abundant reason to believe that the World garbles Hawaiian correspondence.

Senator Chandler said: "I place first the question of Cuba; second Hawaii and its annexation. On both of these subjects I hope for action. I am a warm advocate of the annexation of Hawaii. There is a majority of both Houses in favor of it. It is not certain that there is a two-thirds vote in the Senate, so possibly the treaty may not be ratified. If it cannot be, I am in favor of annexing by a joint resolution." The Senator makes this significant remark referring to the acquisition of Hawaii and several of the West Indies Islands. "Whether there is representative government in these few places which we may acquire is of no more importance than it is that there is no representative government in the District of Columbia."

Senator Proctor of Vermont is more sanguine than Senator Chandler, for he states in an interview with the correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, that he believes the treaty will be ratified at once. One of our evening contemporaries has a better knowledge than either of these Senators, on what the action of the Senate will be, and any of our readers who really must have "positive information," which is a scarce article in Washington, should refer to its columns.

But whatever these Senators may say, it seems to be certain that the great silent centripetal forces are at work, which are bringing Hawaii, as well as other nations, first within the sphere of American influence and finally within its jurisdiction and laws.

The papers of the Middle and Eastern States renewed their discussions of the treaty, as the Congressional term approached. While the treaty matter is not neglected, the Cuban question, as Senator Chandler says, seems to take the first place in public thought. This is natural enough. Almost within sight of the American people, a barbarous war, made hideous with revolting cruelties, if the accounts are correct, is in existence. The American people are impatient. They are conscious of the power they hold to establish Cuban independence. But war with Spain means the suffering and ruin of many people in America whose income and labor depends upon the foreign trade. War means, in these days, the inevitable suffering of large masses of innocent people. When they suffer, the money power suffers also, and President McKinley knows it well enough. He knows too, that the Europeans would like to see war with Spain, and "the starch taken out" of the Americans by the crippling of their commerce.

How far this matter may affect our affairs during the present session, no one can now say. But at the present hour, it is quite probable that keen observers in Washington have moistened their fingers, held them up in the political winds, and know whether we are out of the " doldrums " and the right wind is blowing.

A TROUBLESOME LICENSE.

The "Princeton controversy" which has stirred up the bad blood of the Presbyterians of the Eastern States is this. The Princeton Inn is largely patronized by the students and graduates

of the university. In order that wine and other liquors might be sold there, Professor Shields, of the Theological Seminary, ex-President Cleveland and several others, endorsed the application for a license to retail liquor with the understanding that the proprietor would make a "discreet" use of it. The Voice, a temperance journal, at once made an attack on Professor Shields for the "encouragement" of intemperance, as it called it. Several of the Presbyterian synods then took the matter up, and called the Professor hard names, without asking him for an explanation. This he resented. The dispute at once attracted the attention of Presbyterians generally, because a large number of the Princeton students, who have the Presbyterian ministry in view, receive free instruction from the university. President Patton, who is extremely "orthodox," came to the aid of Professor Shields, and declared that he will stand by the Professor. The Professor declared that the easiest way out of the affair was the tendering of his resignation as a member of the church. He was quite willing to explain his reasons for endorsing the license, but he refused to be dictated to or abused. He finally resigned. The theologians are glaring at each other in anger. The laymen of the church are shaking their spiritual fists at each other, while the Press of that denomination is by no means quieting the discord.

The secular Press stands by and smiles at this exhibition of human nature in strong colors, and asks why the brethren can not quietly get together, use reason, and especially show charity towards each other and settle the affair, without rather tough theological pugilism in public. In other words, why do they not set an example to the "goats," of the way harmony may, under the common tie of religious faith, at once be brought out of discord. Everybody says of the Princeton affair that it is "unfortunate," and then everybody turns to and makes a more unfortunate row about it, to the great scandal of sensitive people.

THE "LUAU KOKUA."

The "luau kokua" of Saturday was an admirable affair so far as artistic work and effects are concerned. No better effort in Hawaiian gastronomy could be made in the food and its variety and preparation. People of all the political faiths were present. The stomach levels all barriers. The annexationist and the anti-annexationist ate out of the same dish. The luau closed up for the moment all political chasms.

It is said that the object of the luau was to obtain funds for the support of the native Commissioners in Washington. If the statement is true, and the Commissioners are re-enforced with material aid, it will do good rather than harm to the cause of annexation. The 70,000,000 of Americans will not modify their policy, at the request or dictation of any political party on these Islands. They are looking out for themselves and not for us. Their Government and a majority at least of the members of Congress, are satisfied that the Government of these Islands has conveyed a good title of transfer, by ratifying the treaty. Even Senator White intimates that it is quite good enough for him.

But the Anglo-Saxon race is one that, with some serious limitations, loves fair play. If a cause is a good one, it hates the use of trickery or mean ways of securing it. Any attempt on the part of our Government or people to hinder or obstruct the full presentation of the native side of the case, creates distrust and suspicions. Our Government, when the ratification of the treaty was before the Senate, heard the native opponents of annexation, with patience and respect, and gave them a calm and dignified answer. The Congress of the United States can do no less. If annexation is accomplished, it will become a part

of American history that it was done, after a full and fair hearing before Congress of the native Hawaiians who are opposed to it. The United States then takes the responsibility of the act.

It must be apparent to any native, if he can really grasp the whole situation, that his own race is in great peril, and it can only be saved from destruction, by the introduction of some superior power. We do not blame him for failing to see it. He looks through racial eyes, just as we, the haoles, look through racial eyes.

If the native Commissioners in Washington are carefully examined by the Senate committee, they will destroy their own case. While their sentiment of loyalty to native rule will be fully appreciated, they will be compelled to admit a series of facts which show that as a physical, moral and intellectual power, they now play little part. This is humiliating of course. It is equally humiliating to the body of instructors in religion, and general education, who have for 70 years, striven to build up a compact and self-sustaining Polynesian community here.

The presence of the native Commissioners in Washington will satisfy the claim which certainly will be made, that the great American people can afford to give the natives a day in Court before deciding the case.

ANNEXATION IN DELAWARE.

Col. E. T. Cooper of Delaware publishes in the Herald of Milford, in that State, an historical account of the origin and growth of the intimate relations between America and Hawaii. He states that there has been a general drift towards annexation for many years. We understand that the papers of that State are indifferent on the subject of annexation, and that up to the publication of the letters of Colonel Cooper, no correspondence from these Islands has even been sent to its Press. For the first time, the people who reside there, have been fully informed of the true history of the annexation movement, by one of their own citizens, who is known to the people and has personally visited these Islands.

The political opinions of the people of Delaware have a Southern coloring, by reason of their intimate relations with the people of the Southern States, on national questions, and with them they take conservative views. Unfortunately for the annexation cause, Senator Higgins, a Republican and a strong annexationist was not elected. Senator Gray, who had been a bitter enemy of the founders of this Republic, gradually changed his mind regarding the character of the founders. Minister Willis, in his later days, in his official and private correspondence, certified to their high character. His opposition now to the treaty is mainly due to his belief that the American policy should not be extension of territory. Senator Kenney of that State is disposed to follow his democratic brethren, unless the public opinion of the State favors annexation.

The impartial presentation of the Hawaiian cause to the people of Delaware, by one who testifies from sight and not hearsay, is an excellent movement in educating public opinion, and it is to be regretted that this has not been done until a late hour.

GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUBS.

Some active philanthropists of New York City are organizing good government clubs among the poor boys, and young men of the city who belong to the ignorant classes. Their experience of conducting them so far, has been interesting and instructive and full of suggestions.

The members of the club, coming from the streets, are at first disorderly and resent control. They occupy a room in one of the public school buildings. They are permitted to play with great free-

dom for an hour. But the rule must be observed that one set of players must not interfere with another set. There must be give and take. After the hour has expired they deliberate as a club, under the eye of the teacher, who makes suggestions, but does not control them. The principle of self-government prevails. They are encouraged to make laws and a constitution for their own government. This is gradually done.

A question is debated: "Do you want members who smoke, gamble, or who swear?" It is debated at great length, from time to time. It sets them to thinking. It directs their minds into new channels of investigation. The difference between right and wrong arises for the first time in their minds. Close observation shows that a child in normal conditions prefers the right to the wrong. This discovery at the end of the nineteenth century is a sad blow to those who are conducting the ancient syndicate which believes in original sin through Adam. The dormant conscience and reason wakes up slowly.

The laws for the government of the club are usually too severe at first, and are modified as better reason prevails. No religion is debated. The boys are not lifted, but gradually lift themselves. The teacher suggests and debates with them. The process of evolution is very gradual, for light enters these darkened minds slowly.

It is said that at first the boys believe in a sort of "Tammany government," the rule of a few by sheer force. This condition is outgrown and the rule of honesty and justice is adopted, because it satisfies the members.

In this instruction, as well as in all other kinds of instruction, the office of the teacher becomes the most important in the land. The executive of a nation is only the agent of the people to do what they will. He is not selected to be an instructor, but a simple agent to carry out even absurd laws. The teacher prepares and educates the people who choose executive officers. Therefore, he is the real civilizer. They who train the young are the builders of the state rather than those who, as politicians, deal with men just as they find them. The teacher is under obligation to develop the thoughtful powers of children. Thinking and talking for an object means development. The experience of these good government clubs justifies their introduction into the public schools where clubs of the kind do not exist.

CHAMPAGNE AND ATHLETICS.

An extraordinary example of irresponsible journalism appears in the Saturday issue of our contemporary, the Star. With flaming head lines it informs its readers that an Island boy has received a letter from a Yale friend, in which it is circumstantially stated that the Yale coach introduced with wonderful success, the "startling innovation" of training the football team on a diet, largely of champagne, and it is claimed that the signal success of the team in the contest with Princeton, was due to this liberal use of champagne at the "training table." The chief "virtue" of champagne, and of all other liquors is in the alcohol they contain. Champagne contains a little less than 20 per cent. of it. The letter which our contemporary deems worthy of presenting to the football teams of this place, states: "As soon as any player showed signs of his hard work telling on him, his supply of champagne was increased, and he rapidly got back into condition." The meals were liberal, but the letter says, "added to this the champagne formed as liberal a meal as a club man would have." It is not the occasional use of alcohol that is suggested, but its use as a part, and a generous part, of the diet is declared to be the new departure. The use of alcohol was tried at the training tables of Yale, over 50 years ago, and was abandoned. But if the use of champagne or alcohol in athletics is an important discovery, if it develops strength, if it develops endurance in the games which demand the best action of muscle and brain, in the baseball, the cricket and the boat rowing contest, then the trustees of Oahu College, the trustees of the Kamehameha School, the Board of Education, as su-

periors of the athletics of the High School and the patrons of the Town and Regiment teams, are under solemn obligation to make champagne, as free as water, during the next season, and if the supply is exhausted, to furnish alcoholic drink of the same strength. Even the youngsters in athletics must take a pint every day. If its virtue is as great as the Star correspondent indicates by publishing this extraordinary stuff, the young mothers can best make stalwarts of their male babes by "bringing them up on the 'bottle' (of champagne).

The singular thing is that our contemporary did not republish the tradition or common belief that in some of the naval battles, "the crews were served with whiskey and gun powder mixed, in order to make them fight desperately." Why not feed that to our athletes? The comment of an old physician on this belief was that: "the mixture taken into a man's stomach would make him howl and double him up with pain." Perhaps, however, the constitutions of our athletes have changed, and a whiskey and gun powder as well as a champagne diet is the great need of the coming man. If so, our contemporary should advocate the opening of a training table, with free liquor for athletes in some central spot. Perhaps our old friend, the trustee for the stockholders of that paper, with his usual generosity, will contribute 1,000 "bottles" for athletic charity. At any rate, if alcohol has such wonderful virtues in producing physical strength, our contemporary should urge the enlistment of the "old drunks" on the various teams. Marshal Brown can furnish them in abundance from his repertoire in Merchant street.

Our young men should wait for the confirmation of this re-discovery of an obsolete practice, before rushing into a champagne diet.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

The admirable work of our Judicial system is seen in the execution of the murderer yesterday morning. The punishment was swift after the commission of the offense. Among certain classes of people, memories are short, and the closer punishment follows crime, especially the revolting crimes, the more effectively it acts as a preventative. Unpleasant as it is to enforce the death penalty, it is apparently the only punishment that touches brutal and cowardly natures.

Mr. Charles M. Pepper publishes in the N. Y. Sun a long and carefully written letter on the leper settlement on Molokai. It is not only graphic, but unusually fair, and free from sensational incidents. Moreover, it shows the kind, parental and firm treatment of the unfortunates by the Government. There are many reasons why it should be republished in pamphlet form, and put before those in Washington, who have the determination of the treaty matter. Few correspondents have visited these Islands, who have done their work as well and conscientiously as Mr. Pepper has done his work.

CIRCUIT COURT NOTES.

Judge Perry decided to postpone sentence of Kapea and Kalo until next Monday morning when Mr. Robertson, counsel for defence, will have returned.

Judge Hitchcock is hearing the argument on the contest of the will of Joseph Lazarus in the Court of Probate. Both judges of the First Circuit are disqualified.

The second annual accounts of the trustees of the Charles R. Bishop trust fund were filed by the treasurer, J. O. Carter, yesterday.

Petition was made for judgment by

**NOT SO FAR AWAY
IN CHICAGO U. S. A.**

IS THE
Greatest Mail Order House in the World.

MONTGOMERY WARD & COMPANY,
111 to 120 Michigan Ave.
WHO ISSUE SEMI-ANNUALLY THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE

**GENERAL CATALOGUE
AND
BUYERS' GUIDE.**

Containing 800 pages (12 by 18 inches), 14,000 illustrations, 100,000 quotations, and Twenty Special Price Lists, devoted to distinctive lines of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, viz.: FURNITURE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, WAREHOUSES and CARPENTERS, DRUGS, MEDICINES, BOOKS, TOYS, GAMES, CLOTHING, HATWARE, SHOES, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CARPETS, DRY GOODS, WALL PAPER, and BARBERS' SUPPLIES.

Any one or all of these publications will be sent postpaid upon application to: **Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago, U. S. A.**

Goods Guaranteed to be Represented or Money Refunded.

**Montgomery Ward & Co.,
CHICAGO, U. S. A.,
111 to 120 MICHIGAN AVENUE.**

the defendant in the Long vs. Cornwell case. Costs are fixed at \$13.

Judge Perry was hearing the case of Kwong Lee Wai vs. Ching Sai yesterday. Judge Stanley heard the case of the Republic vs. Kailikea, for larceny in the first degree. This case was brought down from Molokai.

A verdict for \$957 has been rendered Frank F. Porter in his case against the Hawaiian Pork Packing Company. Exception was taken to the verdict and notice filed of a motion for new trial.

New Magistrate.

The Cabinet yesterday endorsed the selection of Zero Kakina to be District Magistrate at Kawaihau, Kauai, in place of David Kua, deceased. Kakina is a bright young man whose home is at Lahaina. He is the son of a former judge and himself has been a police officer for some time.

Tired

Without exertion, weak, weary and depressed. This is the pitiable condition of thousands at this season. It is due to impoverished blood. The vital fluid has become loaded with impurities and depleted in quality. It leaves the system

Weak

Because the blood is the means nature provides for supplying nerves, organs and tissues with nourishment, and health and vigor cannot be expected when the blood is thin and impure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for this weakness, because it enriches the blood. It cures

Nervous

Troubles by feeding the nerves upon pure, rich blood. It overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite and gives refreshing sleep. If you want to feel well you must have pure blood. You may have pure blood and good health by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by its unequalled record of cures has won the first place among medicines. Get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. 50c.

**HOBBON DRUG COMPANY,
Wholesale Agents.**

TIMELY TOPICS

DECEMBER 8, 1897.

XMAS PRESENTS.

COLD IN THE CHEST is by many people considered inconvenient.

The great majority however, ourselves included, know from experience that a cold chest is one of the greatest blessings known to mankind, especially in this climate where butter, after a few minutes exposure to the air, resembles oil, and where meat is unsatisfactory, unless cooked immediately on its receipt from the butcher.

We have just received a line of NEW REFRIGERATORS in many sizes, and also ICE CHESTS, from the smallest size made to those suitable for the country districts where ice is delivered every ten days or so.

We don't need to talk much on the subject, because everyone knows the Refrigerator is a domestic necessity, and as the prices are quite low, now is the time to invest in one.

Another home necessity is a Good Sewing Machine.

Of course almost all homes are already possessed of a so-called Sewing Machine, but about the only work they do properly is to spoil material and play the mischief with one's health and temper.

The "Worthem" Triplex Stitch Sewing Machine is a perfect, easy running and handsome article, or if a hand power machine is preferred we recommend the "Victoria." Both are right "up to date" in improvements and by reason of the reduced prices we are experiencing quite a run upon them.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.
286 FORT ST.